Numb. 626

The Daily Gazetteer.

Saturday, June 25. 1737.

No 624.

To the Author of Common Sense.

SIR,

IF I underſtand you right, there are two Kinds of Oppreſſion a free People can feel; that which derives on them from *Authority*, according to the Diſtinction made in your Quotation from *Harrington*'s *Oceana*; and that which *Power* impoſes on them. The one affects the *Minds*; as when by *Authority*, *Reaſon* is ſubdued: The other the *Property*; where a Supreme *Power* lodged in the Ruler, renders that *unſecure*.

I ſhall, in this ſhort Letter of Obſervation on your's, of the 18th Inſtant, examine into the Nature of *Authority* and *Power*, according to the Principles of *Harrington*; and make no doubt but I ſhall be able to ſhew, that our Conſtitution is in no Danger from *Power* or *Authority*, ſo deſcribed.

His Words are *:

'A Commonwealth is but a Civil Society of Men. Let us take any Number of Men (as twenty) and immediately make a Commonwealth. Twenty Men (if they are not all Idiots, perhaps if they be) can never come ſo together, but there will be ſuch a Difference between them, that about one third will be wiſer, or, at leaſt, leſs fooliſh than all the reſt: Theſe upon Acquaintance, tho' it be but ſmall, will be *diſcovered*, and (as Stags that have the largeſt Heads) lead the Herd; for while the Six diſcourſing and arguing one with another, ſhew the Eminence of their Parts, the Fourteen diſcover Things that they never thought on, or are cleared in divers Truths which had formerly perplexed them. Wherefore, in Matter of Common *Concernment*, *Diffisulty*, or *Danger*, they *hang upon their Lips*, as Children upon their Fathers: And the Influence thus acquired by the Six, the Eminence of whoſe Parts is found to be a *Stay* and *Comfort* to the Fourteen, is the *Authority of the Fathers*; wherefore this can be no other than a natural Ariſtocraſy, diffuſed by God thro' the whole Body of Mankind, &c.'

I obſerve, that *Authority*, as *Harrington* underſtands it, is derived from *Eminence of Parts*, which gives *that one Man*, or more, that has it, a natural Right to rule over his Fellow-Creatures; who *hang upon his Lips, as Children do upon their Fathers; and by that tacitly acknowledge his Authority.*

Power, or Empire, you have already explained from *Harrington*, ſo I ſhall ſay nothing of that.

This Writer, in another Place, has this further remarkable Expreſſion.

'I come (ſays he) to the Principles of Authority, which are internal, and founded upon the Goods of the Mind. *Theſe* the Legiſlator that *can unite* in his *Government* with thoſe of Fortune, comes neareſt to the Work of God.'

Power and *Authority* then, is to be eſſentially in the Governor; either ſingly not being ſufficient. This is abſtracted Reaſoning on the Nature of Government; and is, properly ſpeaking, a Political Maxim, from whence Inferences cannot be drawn to affect any particular Government actually exiſting.

Plato's Notion, that Government will never be perfect, nor the World happy, till *Princes* are *Philoſophers*, or *Philoſophers Princes*, is no more than *Harrington's Power* and *Authority* united, and will never be but *Chimerical*; unleſs all Mankind, as well, were Philoſophers. This *Philoſophy* of Government has ever been ſhut out of Doors, and never yet got into Practice. It is to be look'd upon as the private Production of ſenſible Men, who pleaſe themſelves with the beſt *Side* of Human Nature, and is nothing more. But it is amazing to me, it ſhould not occur to them, that if *all Mankind* were *Philoſophers*, there would be no Occaſion for any Government at all. Does not this ſufficiently ſhew, how *Chimerical* all ſuch Plans are, ſince the End propoſed by them, were their Poſtulatum once a Reality; that is, *were Mankind Philoſophers*, would be attained without them? But all Mankind will never be Philoſophers, nor could the World ſubſiſt were they ſo: For who, of theſe Millions of Philoſophers, would plow the Land, fall into Trade, follow *Handicrafts*, or do the lower Drudgeries of Life? To make this World of Philoſophers practicable, or probable, another Chimerical Thing muſt likewiſe be, the Earth muſt produce ſpontaneouſly all the Neceſſaries of Life.

We are, then, in Argument, to conſider *Power* and *Authority* upon the Footing they actually ſubſiſt, in the Government we treat of. And ſo much we take in (as an Ingredient) of Mr. *Harrington*'s *Authority*, as he calls in one Place *Eminence of Parts*, and in another the *Goods of the Mind*, *Natural or Acquired Virtues*; ſuch as *Wiſdom*, *Prudence*, *Courage*, &c. And the more there is of this in the *Governor* or *Ruler*, the happier it is for the People governed.

The Caſe is different as to *Power* or *Empire*, which is derived (with us) to Princes, by Succeſſion *de Jure*, or *de Facto*; as where a Line is extinct, or a King forfeits his Crown; as was thought to be the Senſe of the Nation in the Caſe of thoſe two unhappy Princes, *Charles* I. and *James* II.

Power or Empire (with us) does not emane out of *Harrington*'s Principle, *Authority*. The wiſeſt Man has no Title to the Crown, in virtue of his being the wiſeſt, tho' the wiſeſt may wear the Crown; becauſe the Conſtitution, ſuppoſed to be plann'd out by the *Wiſeſt*, has ſettled to whom the Crown, in all poſſible Caſes, ſhall devolve. It is then abſurd to apply this Principle to eſtabliſhed Societies, who have *Conſtitutional Law* to direct them, in the ſettling where *Power* or *Empire* ſhould lodge.

Power, or *Empire* being thus ſhewn to be diſtinct from *Harrington*'s *Authority*, ſubſiſts likewiſe independent of it, being circumſcrib'd by the Laws of the Conſtitution. It remains then to conſider, what Power or Empire (with us) is. It would be too trite to ſay the Conſtitution conſiſts of the King, and the Two Houſes of Parliament. Every body knows that.

It is likewiſe known, that *Poſts*, *Taxes*, and *Employments*, throw a Balance in Favour of *Power*; but this Balance in Favour of Power is no Violation of the *Conſtitution*, but a *Part* of it. Taxes are raiſed by Law, and it is lawful to have Poſts and Employments. It ever was, more or leſs, a Part of all Governments, the *wiſeſt* and *freeſt*.

I don't know whether the Revenues of all the Poſts, *Civil*, *Military*, and *Eccleſiaſtical*, amount, or no, to Ten Millions; but except the Dignified Clergy, none of that numerous Body are a Part of the Legiſlature, and, of Courſe, a great Part of the ſuppoſed Balance in Favour of Power, muſt not be carried to that Side of the Account. Of the Military and Civil, much the greater Number are not Part of the Legiſlature; and very few of thoſe that are, are ſo by theſe *Poſts*: So that another great Deduction muſt be made from this ſuppoſed Balance.

If it be ſaid, that, tho' no Part of the Legiſlature, they nevertheleſs influence in Elections of Repreſentatives for the People, it will be ſufficient to anſwer, that no Law can hinder a Man from being corrupt, that will incur the Penalty of the Law upon Conviction: Many and wholeſome Laws are made againſt it; but we muſt be a Nation of Philoſophers, not to be ſubject to it; and I refer it to you, Sir, whether you don't think, perhaps know, it is practiſed in Elections, by the Oppoſition, who exclaim ſo much againſt it. I don't mention this, as a Juſtification, if there is ſuch a thing as Corruption at all in Elections, becauſe another's being corrupt, is no Excuſe for me; but only to ſhew, that take it in any Light, it is but one of many Evils inherent in the Nature of Society and Government.

Power and *Authority*, as quoted by you from *Harrington*, being thus explain'd, and ſhewn, to be nowiſe applicable to our Sovereigns, for the Reaſons above given; we are next to conſider, how far they may affect the Miniſter, who governs by delegated Power, from Majeſty, who has a Right to delegate it.

Authority, or *Eminence of Parts*, ought indiſputably to be found in the Miniſter, and *Power*, may very properly be beſtowed on him, from his being ſo *gifted*. The Poſt of a Miniſter, like the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, is not Hereditary; but the Miniſter is choſen by the King, on account of his (the Miniſter's) *Authority* or *Eminence of Parts*, ſuch as *Wiſdom*, *Prudence*, *Courage*, &c.

Now I believe, without the Epithet of *Court-Writer*, *Flatterer*, or *Sycophant*, I may venture to aſſert, the greateſt and moſt perſonal Enemies the *Miniſter* has, never called in Queſtion his *Eminence of Parts*, or thought him incapable of the Poſt he has ſo long enjoy'd, and I hope, for the Good of the Nation, will continue ſtill long to enjoy. It is certain, without this Conceſſion in his Favour, no Man without ſuch *Emminence of Parts*, viz. *Authority*, could maintain himſelf in *Power*. I uſe *Harrington*'s own Words, and mean them in his own Senſe.

Authority then and *Power*, being thus neceſſarily united together in the Miniſter, we are to examine what his *Power* is.

His Power, like that of preceding and ſucceeding Miniſters, conſiſts in the Multitude of Employments he can recommend to, or beſtow, &c. and is circumſcribed, like that of the meaneſt Subject, by Law, which (if he tranſgreſſes it) will equally puniſh him. His Power likewiſe depends on the *Will* of the Prince; for the Subject has no Right to name to that Poſt, which is entirely in the Sovereign. The Balance of Power which the recommending to Employments, &c. gives, is fit and *politically Right*, and no Miniſter ever could act in that Capacity without it. Where there is not a Superiority of *Power*, *Authority* will be found inſufficient: And it is the higheſt Ignorance in any political Writer whatever, to ſuppoſe a Miniſter without it, or to think it right, that *he ſhould not have this Balance on his Side.*

I ſhall conclude, Sir, with obſerving, that it is the higheſt Degree of Abſurdity, to ſuppoſe it poſſible for a Miniſter, to *render himſelf deſpicable or hateful, and nevertheleſs inſtead of being removed, or puniſhed by Parliament, ſhould get the Parliament not only to approve of every thing he does, but to protect even his Character from deſerved Cenſure, by ſevere Laws and heavy Penalties.*

Common Senſe generally ſuppoſes, the *Senſe of the Legiſlature* in Favour of any Perſon, to be *a Proof of his Merit*, and does not out of Pique to one Perſon, ſuppoſe, contrary to all Reaſon, a *whole Legiſlature ſo abandoned and corrupt, as to join in ſkreening one, if he really has rendered himſelf hateful or deſpicable.*

As to the Nobles, and Repreſentatives of the People joining to remove from the King, on account of *Weakneſs*, or *hang*, on account of *Wickedneſs*, a Miniſter, it is a Conſideration, quite diſtinct from the other Suppoſition, of their joining to ſkreen him, and can never exiſt together; ſo that we muſt wait, I believe, till the *Greek Calends*, before, either on *Harrington*'s Principles of Government perverted by you, or rather wrong apply'd, as your own political Deductions, we muſt think of removing any Miniſter from the Perſon of any King.

I am, SIR,

An Adventurer in Politicks.

* *Page* 47, Toland's *Edition.*

Laſt Night arrived a Mail from Holland.

The Letters from Petersburg are of the 31ſt ult. O. S. and adviſe, that the Emperor's Plenipotentiary the Count d'Oſtein, is ſet out for the Frontiers, to aſſiſt at the Conferences that are to be held with the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries for a Peace: That in the mean time Count Munich is march'd with the whole Army (which is ſtock'd with Proviſions for 2 Months) towards the River of Bog, where it was expected it would arrive in a Fortnight. General Laſcy embark'd the 15th ult. with the Infantry under his Command for Crim Tartary, to which the Cavalry is at the ſame time marching by Land. The Flotilla which is in the Sea of Aſoph, conſiſts of above 500 Sail, excluſive of 120 Veſſels for the Coſſacks who ſerve on Foot. Thoſe Veſſels draw but two Foot, or at moſt two Foot and half Water, and are withal ſo ſpacious and commodious, that they will eaſily hold 50 Men, with Ammunition and Proviſions enough for ſeveral Months Subſiſtance, and in caſe of any Enterprize, they are capable of holding each 100 Men.

The Letters from Vienna, which are dated Wedneſday Fortnight, ſay, they have Accounts from the Frontiers of Boſnia, which contradict the Report, that the Turks had attack'd an advanced

of the Croations, and committed other Hoſtilities.

All the Letters from Hungary ſay, there have fallen ſuch great Storms of Hail and Rain in that Country, that the Danube has overflown its Banks in ſeveral Places, which has ſtopped the March of the Troops, and will, perhaps, prevent the aſſembling of the Army as ſoon as was expected. The Damage done to the Corn, Vines, Cattle and Paſture, by the Rains and Inundations, is very great.

Thoſe of the firſt Inſtant from Genoa ſay, that a Detachment from the Gariſon of Baſtia going to attack Montemaggiore, in Poſſeſſion of the Male-contents, was repulſed with very great Loſs; that the Rebels in general are more and more reſolved to ſhake off the Yoke of the Republick, and that they make a Handle of the Cruelties committed by the Genoeſe Troops, to keep up a Spirit of Diſcontent.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, June 20. Since my laſt arrived the Eagle Packet, Maſterman, in 6 Days from the Groin. Sailed the Hope for Norway; Shum, from Truro for Norway; the Truro Tin Ship for London, Francis. Wind South. Remain the Hanover Packet for Liſbon, and the Townſhend, Cooper, for the Groin.

Dartmouth, June 21. This Day ſailed hence the George of and from this Place, Pridis, for Newfoundland. Wind N. E.

Pool, June 22. Yeſterday ſailed hence the Jolliff's Adventure of this Port, Jolliff, for Hamburgh; and the Bellica, Wadham, to take in Corn at Portſmouth for Cadiz. Paſſed by the Aaron and Thomas, Wiſe, and the George, Pike, both from Dunkirk, with Wheat for Malaga. I am informed by them, that ſeveral Ships of 300 Tons each, are now there loading with Wheat for the Streights. Came in the Tyger of Southampton, Briton, from Chriſtianſand in Norway.

Southampton, June 22. Since my laſt came in the Reunion, of and from Sherbrook, Meſnil, and the William and Lydia of Portſmouth, Millet, from Malaga.

Deal, June 23. Wind S. E. In the Downs the Duck, Drake, for Orders; the Neptune, Quilter, for Madeira. Arrived the Thomas and Rachel, Wilberfors, from Malaga; the Lady Suſannah, Martin, from Bremen; the Merriman, Harman, from the Iſle of May; and the Thomas and Sarah, Hurſt, from Lisbon.

LONDON.

By the Lynn, Capt. Charles Gilbert, from Bombay, who arrived on Thurſday laſt in the Downs, there are Letters which adviſe, that a Truce for ſix Months had been agreed upon between the Governor of Bombay and Angria, and that in Conſequence thereof, the Crew of the Derby, Capt. Anſelme, which was taken by Angria, had been ſet at Liberty.

Yeſterday a Court of Huſtings was held at Guild-hall, when Henry Benyon and Thomas Ruſſel, Eſqrs; Haberdaſhers, were unanimouſly elected Sheriffs for this City and the County of Middleſex, for the Year enſuing.

The ſame Day was held at the Charter-houſe, a Meeting of the Governors of that Houſe, when the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction were preſent, in order to elect a certain Number of Boys to be ſent to the Univerſity, and to receive others upon the Foundation, according to Cuſtom.

At the ſame Time the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, and the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, were choſen Governors of the ſaid Charter houſe, in the room of the Lord Chancellor Talbot, and Lord Chief Juſtice Reeves, deceaſed.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 8 11	Evening 8 46

Bank Stock 146 1-half. India 181 3-4ths, 182, for the Opening. South Sea 103 3-4ths, for the Opening. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths, 111. New ditto, Nothing done. Three per Cent. Nothing done. Million Bank 121. Emperor's Loan 117. Royal Aſſurance 111 3-4ths. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. to 19 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 15 s. to 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 4 s. to 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 l. 5 s. per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 3-4ths to 1-half per Cent. Premium. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 3 s. to 3 s. 6 d.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Commiſſioners for Building a Bridge from the New Palace Yard in the City of Weſtminſter, to the Oppoſite Shore in the County of Surrey, are to meet by Adjournment, at the Jeruſalem-Chamber in the Deanery of Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday next, the 29th Inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon (preciſely)

East India Houſe, June 24, 1737.

PURSUANT to a Reſolution of a General Court, holden the 22d Inſtant, the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice to the Proprietors of ſuch Three per Cent. Bonds, iſſued Anno 1732, *as have elapſed the limited Time for bringing them in to be excharged for other Bonds, according to the new Form, that in caſe they will bring them to the Accomptant of the ſaid Company before Michaelmas next, they ſhall be exchanged for ſuch new Bonds, otherwiſe they will then be paid off by the ſaid Company.*

They further give Notice to the ſaid Proprietors of ſuch Three and half per Cent. Bonds, as have not brought them in to be marked, in order to be exchanged for Three per Cent. Bonds, that on their bringing them as aforeſaid, ſuch new Bonds ſhall be granted them, otherwiſe they will then alſo be paid off.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery, appointed by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for explaining and amending an Act paſſed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, An Act for building a Bridge croſs the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surrey, *do hereby give Notice, That they have, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act, appointed the Payments of the Contributors to the ſaid Lottery, to be made into the Bank of England, in the Proportions and at the Times following; That is to ſay, Forty Shillings on each Ticket, to be paid on or before the 28th of this Inſtant June.* (*The Caſhiers being ready to receive the ſame.*)

Forty Shillings more to be paid on or before the 10th Day of Auguſt next, and the remaining Six Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 28th Day of September following.

And the ſaid Managers and Directors do hereby give further Notice, That all and every Perſon or Perſons, having in their Hands, Cuſtody, or Power, any Receipt or Receipts, for any Sum or Sums of Money, Contributed for Tickets upon the Credit of the ſaid Act of the Ninth Year of his ſaid Majeſty's Reign, may ſubſcribe into the ſaid Bank for the like Number of Tickets, contained in the ſaid Receipt or Receipts, on or before the ſaid 28th of this Inſtant June, or they will be excluded. And ſuch Perſon or Perſons as are deſirous of having their Money return'd, will be repaid the ſame at the Bank on Demand.

To be Lett,

And Enter'd upon immediately,

A Dwelling-Houſe, with three Rooms on a Floor; Brew-houſe, Malt-houſe, Grainneries, Stable, large Yard, Wharf, and Meadow, all contiguous, ſituate on the River Thames, at the South End of Great Marlow Bridge, in the Pariſh of Biſham, in the County of Berks, about 28 Miles from London, 8 from Windſor, 4 from Maidenhead, 5 from Henley, 7 from Beconsfield, 3 from High Wickham, 10 from Reading, all Market-Towns. The Malt-Houſe is about 150 Feet long, and 20 wide.

There are adjoining to the ſaid Premiſes two Dwelling-Houſes, with Yards, Stables, &c one of them is a well-accuſtomed Publick-Houſe. The Place is intire, and ſpacious enough for very large Dealings; and there are ſufficient Conveniencies for erecting two ſtout Water Mills, if deſired. The Whole to be Lett to one Perſon, or in Parcels, as required. Enquire of Mr. John Snelling, at Temple-Mills in the ſaid Pariſh; or of Mr. James Prince, at the Copper Warehouſe, Brook's Wharf, London.

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N. B. *There are a few printed on Large Paper for the Curious.*

This Day is Publiſhed,

THE Lords PROTEST on the Motion to Addreſs his Majeſty to ſettle 100,000 l. per Annum on the Prince of Wales.

To which is added.

I. His Majeſty's Meſſage to the Prince of Wales, &c.

II. Speakers in the Debate of the Houſe of Commons, on the above Motion.

III. Sir J—— B——'s Reaſons for the Repreſentatives of the People of Great Britain, to take Advantage of the Preſent Rate of Intereſt, for the more ſpeedy Leſſening the National Debt, and taking off the moſt Burthenſome of the Taxes.

IV. Speakers in the Debate on the Bill for reducing the Redeemable Funds to Three per Cent.

V. An Act to diſable Alexander Wilſon, Eſq; for taking, holding, or enjoying any Office or Place of Magiſtracy in the City of Edinburgh, or elſewhere in Great Britain; and for impriſoning the ſaid Alexander Wilſon; and for aboliſhing the Guard kept up in the ſaid City, commonly called the Town-Guard; and for taking away the Gates of the Netherbow Port of the ſaid City, and keeping open the ſame.

VI. Queſtions propoſed by the D—e of A—le, on which the Judges ſhould deliver their Opinions, in relation to the ſaid Act. Price 6 d.

VII. A State of the National Debt, &c.

Alſo this Day is publiſhed,

Reaſons againſt the Bill before the Houſe of Lords, for Diſabling the Lord Provoſt of the City of Edinburgh, to hold any Office of Magiſtracy, and for Fining the ſaid City in 2000 l. Sterling) chiefly with regard to the ſaid City and Citizens.

Printed for and ſold by the Booksellers of London and Weſtminſter. Price 6 d. each. Where may be had, All the Proteſts on the Penſion-Bill; alſo thoſe for four Years laſt paſt.

This Day are Publiſhed,

The Second Edition, beautifully printed upon a fine Paper, In Two Volumes in Octavo,

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3. The ſeparate Intereſts of this World and the next reconciled.
4. The Neceſſity of well-husbanding our Time.
5. The One Thing needful.
6. Myſteries no real Objections to the Truth of Chriſtianity.
7. All Words to be accounted for at the Day of Judgment.
8. The Duty of continual Watching.
9. The true Nature and End of Faſting.
10. A Man's Chriſtian Name his beſt Title.
11. We muſt not judge others by what they ſuffer.
12. A Poſthumous Fame not worth the ſeeking.
13. The Folly of Hypocriſy in this World.
14. The miſerable Portion of Hypocrites in the next World.
15. All common Forms of Swearing forbidden.
16. We are to prove, and then hold faſt that which is good.

To which are added, Eight Sermons upon the Lord's Prayer. All preach'd by that celebrated Divine, the late Reverend

EDWARD LITTLETON, L. L. D.

Fellow of Eton-College, and Vicar of Mapledurham, Oxon. And late Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

N.B. *The above Diſcourſes have been ſo much encouraged by her Majeſty and all the Royal Family, moſt of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, that the firſt Impreſſion of near* 2000 *has been ſold in leſs than a Year's Time.*

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ASTHMA's, and all Diſorders of the Breaſt *and* Lungs,

Directly and infallibly cured by the Great CHYMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has reſtored ſo many Thouſands labouring under the deepeſt Conſumptions and moſt deplorable Aſthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days Time, after all other the moſt celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once ſtrikes at, and abſolutely eradicates the firſt Principle or Cauſe of Conſumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as alſo of Aſthma's, or Shortneſs of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obſtructing Viſcoſities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It aſſuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a mere Skeleton; and immediately cures the moſt tedious waſting and almoſt ſuffocating Coughs, Hoarſneſs, Wheeſing, Shortneſs of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight in the Breaſt, Spitting of Blood, Soreneſs of the Stomach, Throat, or Windpipe: Alſo Catarrhs, or Defluxions of ſharp Rheum, and all Ptiſical and Aſthmatick Effects, Hectick Fevers, melting Night Sweats, and Diarrhœa's, or Looſeneſſes, in a pleaſant and moſt agreeable Manner.

It is balſamick, healing and ſtrengthening beyond Compariſon, reſtores in all inward Waſtings, Weakneſs, and Decay of Conſtitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, cauſes free and eaſy Reſpiration or long Breathing, and ſpeedily and infallibly cures ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever ſo bad, without the leaſt Diſorder, Trouble or Confinement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be ſurely depended upon for the entire Cure of thoſe Maladies.

Nor can the whole *Materia Medica* afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this moſt noble Chymical ELIXIR has ſo juſtly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of CONSUMPTIONS and ASTHMA's, &c has occaſioned many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right, which is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other Place in England.

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